

MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

A National Republican Newspaper. Devoted to Constitutional Liberty, Union, and every true Interest of the Country.

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THE REPUBLICAN

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The Republican Job Office.

On Michigan Street, over Pershing's Drug Store.

We have added over two hundred dollars worth of Job Printing, and our office recently, and are prepared to execute, on short notice, all kinds of plain and fancy job printing.

PLAIN AND FANCY Job Printing.

Either in Bronze or Colors.

THOSE WANTING Pamphlets, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Hat Blends, Labels, Hat Ties, &c.

Blankets of Every Description.

Will be furnished on short notice, and at reduced prices. The patronage of the public generally, is solicited.

Poetical.

"Gaiety" always sings sweetly, but she has never loved the following strains:

Written for the Marshall County Republican.

"How sweet to feel our friends are true."

When the heart expands with love's warm smile,

Like spring's first opening flower;

Then a friend to share our confidence,

And raise our thoughts to Heaven,

Is the greatest earthly treasure.

Tast has been to mortal given.

"How sweet to feel our friends are true,"

When our hearts are sick with grief,

How dear the treasure they possess,

Who in friendship find relief,

Of grief Heaven's precious boon,

My sorrows to beguile.

Tast I, throughout life's pilgrimage

Be cheered with friendship's smile.

"How sweet to know our friends are true,"

When sickness pales our cheek,

And friends anticipate the wish

We would, but cannot speak;

And strive to mitigate the pain,

And check the starting sigh.

While friendship turns aside its head

To hide the fearful eye.

"How sweet to know our friends are true,"

Should health return again,

Should the bright bounding tide of life

Come redolent through each vein,

Then friends to join the grateful prayer,

Would bless the feelings given;

And 'tho' it might be "vain" to die,"

'T would still be sweet to live.

Not for the richest gems of earth

Would I exchange the friend,

Upon whose truth, integrity,

And worth I can depend;

For friendship is a treasure

Which wealth cannot control,

A golden key can ne'er unlock

That castle of the soul!

WOODLAND WILD. GRACE.

With the authors of the following beautiful lines, we are proud to have a personal acquaintance.

It is, to us, a gratifying reflection that we fostered and encouraged her first efforts to soar into the realms of fancy.

A brilliant future seems here, as has been woven the chapter to encircle her brow.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

TO A SUN-BEAM.

BY HARRY E. NEALY.

Oh, little gleam of sunshine, how I love thee!

That bursts across my room!

Thou dost not from out my chamber

And from my heart, the gloom;

How the children's faces brighten

Of love and hope to me.

Bring me off thy cheering beams,

Until I hence depart.

To dwell where every ray of light

Sheds sunbeams on the heart.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Legislature.

(Compiled from the Indianapolis Daily Journal.)

Wednesday, Feb. 18.

House.—McFarland reported on bill relative to voluntary associations for building, loan funds and savings, was reported back, amended so as to allow a stockholder to withdraw upon 30 days' notice, and to prohibit the associations from exercising any banking powers.

On motion of Davis the bill was further amended so as to limit the amount of real estate the corporation might hold, and to require the reports of officers to be made under oath.

As thus amended the bill was passed—Ayes 55; Nays 32.

The House then proceeded to the special order of this morning, being a bill to provide for a Geological, Mineralogical and Agricultural Survey of the State.

After a lengthy debate this bill was lost on its passage—Ayes 32; Nays 54.

The bill to increase the salary of State officers was taken up. After some debate, it was laid on the table for the present.

Cullen introduced a bill to increase the duties of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and to increase their salaries to \$2,500.

A bill was introduced by Branson, (No. 280,) to prevent State and county officers from receiving any of the notes of the new Bank of the State in payment of taxes.

Bills passed:—Joint resolution for the distribution of arms by the General Government among the States—Ayes 73; Nays 4.

To prevent emigration of persons from one county to another for the purpose of influencing the results of elections, &c.—Ayes 58; Nays 9.

To change the time of publication of legal notices in suits, so as to require three weekly notices in a newspaper, the last of which is to be made 30 days before the commencement of the Court—Ayes 51; Nays 30.

To provide for the distribution of the surplus copies of the Revised Statutes of 1852, printed in German—Ayes 71; Nays 7.

SENATE, Thursday, Feb. 19.

House bill providing for the removal of the old building on the Governor's Circle, in Indianapolis, and for the improvement of the ground, was read a third time, and passed—Ayes 32; Nays 9.

Senate bill relative to the duties and salaries of several public officers, was read a third time.

[This bill refers to the increase of salaries of the Governor and Supreme Judges.]

After a lengthy debate the bill failed for want of a constitutional majority. The vote stood 22 yeas to 22 nays.

By consent of the Senate, Johnson introduced a resolution declaring Lefroy Woods a Senator from the county of Clarke, and as such entitled to all the rights and privileges of a Senator.

Advantage had been taken of the absence of several Republican Senators to spring this question, various expedients were resorted to prevent a direct vote, which succeeded.

House.—The bill for the protection of wild game passed—Ayes 53; Nays 33.

The appropriation bill was taken up, and after a lengthy discussion, the vote on its passage was taken, when it failed for want of a constitutional majority—Ayes 50; Nays 41.

The temperance bill was taken up and considered the balance of the day, but no vote on it was taken.

Salem (Mass) was one of the places that suffered most during the late snow storms. The snow was so deep in the streets that paths could not be broken out more majorum, that is, with oxen; and not an animal of the working sort save man was out during the day. The town was never more quiet on the Sabbath. Salem has somewhat of a name for snow storms. In 1717 it was literally buried in the "great snow," which, however, impartially buried the whole country. Not a house was to be seen except in the shape of a great heap of snow. The church spire rose like a gigantic icicle.

The Sugar Case Expedition.

The Washington Union says:—"A letter dated Nov. 27, 1856, has been received by the Secretary of the Navy from the commanding officer of the expedition which was sent to South America a few months ago, for the purpose of procuring a supply of sugar cane cuttings. The expedition had then reached Georgetown, Demerara, after a prosperous voyage, and the objects of the expedition were likely to be speedily attained."

The Old "Red Cent."

As the old "red cent" is about being called in, some of our contemporaries are writing its history and obituary. The cent was proposed in 1782 by Robert Morris, the great financier of the revolution, and was named by Jefferson, two years later.

It began to make its appearance from the mint in 1792. It bore then the head of Washington on one side, and thirteen links on the other. The French revolution soon after created a rage for French ideas in America, which put on the cent, instead of the head of Washington, the head of the goddess of Liberty—a French Liberty, with neck thrust forward and flowing locks. The chain on the reverse was replaced by the olive wreath of peace. But the French Liberty was short-lived, and so was her portrait on our cent. The present staid, classic dame, with a fillet around her hair, came in fashion about thirty or forty years ago, and her finely chiseled Grecian features have been but slightly altered by the lapse of time.

The Episcopal churches in Brooklyn have agreed to contribute \$150,000 for the endowment of a professorship in the theological department of Kenyon college, at Gambier, Ohio.

A large grey wolf, gaunt and hungry, was captured lately by some citizens of Utica, Clark county, floating down the river on a large cake of ice. The animal was no doubt attempting to cross the river on the moment of its breaking up, and was thus cut off from the shore.

The papers are boasting of Mr. Forrest's liberality in giving five thousand dollars to some convent of "Sisters" in New York. While he is thus giving away his thousands, however, he refuses to pay to his wife the alimony decreed to her by the Court when she was divorced from him and compels her to labor for her own support.

Wolves are plenty and ferocious in Wisconsin this winter. A Mr. Patton was attacked by five large ones in the public road near the town of Lancaster. He beat them off with a weapon he fortunately had in his hand.

Information for Emigrants to Kansas.

OFFICE NATIONAL KANSAS COMMITTEE, CHICAGO, February 10, 1857.

At a general meeting of the NATIONAL KANSAS COMMITTEE, recently held in New York City, Prof. E. D. DANIELS was elected Agent of Emigration, and empowered to make the necessary arrangements, on behalf of the Committee, for facilitating the Emigration from the Free States to Kansas Territory for the ensuing season. Prof. D. is a Geologist by profession and has spent considerable time in various parts of the Territory, for the purpose of ascertaining its physical resources and condition. The information which he may from time to time lay before the public, can be regarded by those who design to make Kansas their future homes, and by the friends of Free Kansas generally, as authentic and reliable. We especially commend attention to the accompanying Circular.

H. B. HERD, Secy. Nat. Kansas Com.

The Territory of Kansas extends from 37th to 40th deg. north latitude, and from the state line of Missouri 800 miles westward, embracing an area of 112,000 square miles. It lies in the same belt as northern Kentucky and Virginia, and southern Indiana and Illinois.

The description which follows applies to the eastern portion of the Territory extending 200 miles west from the eastern boundary. It is the portion which is now open for settlement.

The surface of the country rises from the deep valleys of the streams by a series of steep terraces, stretches away in smooth slopes and culminates in gently undulating up-lands about 900 feet above the sea. Between each terrace are intervals, often several miles in breadth, smooth as if leveled by a roller, but inclined towards the valleys. Near the large streams the land is sometimes broken, but leaving the immediate banks there is scarcely an acre of land where the surface is incapable of cultivation. It is an unbroken stretch of arable land, with drainage so perfect that not a pond or swamp exists over its whole extent.

The scenery though less varied than in rugged and mountainous districts, is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; the swelling surface of the prairie dotted with island groves; lofty table lands overlooking great rivers belted with luxuriant forests, green flowery plains and valleys of quiet beauty walked in by the eternal battlements of nature; bluffs and hills rising like bold graceful outcrops against the sky, everywhere delight the eye and refresh the landscape from monotony.

The rocks of this district consist of limestone, sandstone, clay, &c. belonging to the coal formation; they are usually horizontal or but slightly inclined, and can be cheaply quarried on nearly every hillside, furnishing excellent stone for building or lining burnings.

Scarcely a square mile can be found where they do not come to the surface; the beds alternate with each other so that sand, lime and good clay for brick can be procured almost everywhere.

Coal is also very generally distributed; it is a soft, free burning bituminous coal, generally quite free from sulphur and already used extensively by blacksmiths. The seams thus far opened nowhere exceed 3 feet in thickness but are sufficient to furnish fuel to the population for centuries. Iron occurs in several localities; saline springs occur in the upper tributaries of the Kansas and also extensive deposits of gypsum.

The Soil of Kansas is equal to the best soils of Illinois and Iowa; it is quite uniform in composition, everywhere preserving the character of a rich heavy loam.

The first terrace above the river is covered with an alluvial soil 4 to 6 feet in depth. The higher terraces and uplands have the common prairie soil of the west; the subsoil is usually a stiff clay, in some localities mixed with gravel. Patches of sandy soil occur but they are rare; lime is everywhere a prominent ingredient of the soil.

WATER, STREAMS, &c.

The principal streams are, the Missouri river, which is the boundary line for about 100 miles, from Nebraska to the mouth of the Kansas, which with its tributaries waters the northern portions of the Territory; the Osage, Neosho and Arkansas, which water the south. The Kansas river is navigable for small boats eight months in the year. Small streams are crossed every few miles, which carry off and distribute the surplus waters; they are clear except at the flood season and furnish everywhere abundant and excellent water for stock. Many of them dry up partially in the summer, but still furnish pools of clear water in the deeper portions of their channels. Wells can be obtained by digging from 12 to 40 feet, even upon the highest lands. The water is always hard, but sweet and excellent.

Water-powers are found upon many of the streams, but are not frequent. The coal, however, will furnish a cheap motive power.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Kansas is somewhat different from that of the same latitude further east. Its distance from the ocean gives us here the purely continental climate. Its atmosphere is remarkably pure and dry. The amount of rain and snow that falls is smaller than in the Atlantic States. A cloudy day is very rare, and a whole month often passes without a shower. The temperature is generally mild in winter but an occasional cold spell, of short duration. The winter is confined to its proper months, rarely commencing before December or extending into March. The heat of summer is tempered by the fresh breezes which, rising and falling with the sun, render this a delightful season. April and May are the rainy months. Frosts have never been known to trouble the crops.

HEALTH.

The dryness, purity and free circulation of the air, the absence of swamp and stagnant waters which we find in Kansas, are conditions favorable to health. The experience of early settlers also indicates a healthy climate. Cases of bilious fever and ague occur more frequently than in older settled countries, but in most cases they are the result of gross ignorance or carelessness. Let the settler take only a reasonable care of himself and family, and he will find himself rejuvenated, old complaints gone, and endowed with a fresh fund of constitutional vigor. Let him build his house on the uplands, dig his well if he cannot get spring water, eat, sleep and bathe regularly, avoid the poisoned alcoholic drinks of the West, and he will come out healthy. Persons afflicted with pulmonary and rheumatic complaints generally experience relief in Kansas. Not more agreeable than in Wisconsin, the healthiest of the Western States.

THE TIMBER.

The timber is mainly confined to the valleys, but is occasionally dispersed over the uplands in groves and parks of rare beauty. It occurs in belts from a few rods to several miles in width, following the valleys to their termination.

Oak, hickory, cottonwood, black walnut, ash, basswood, elm, locust, hackberry, coffee tree and sycamore are the most common trees. Chestnut, maple, cedar, buckeye, paw-paw, persimmon and pecan nut occur. The amount of timber has been greatly underrated by superficial observers; though not so abundant as could be wished, it will meet the wants of the country if properly handled. Kansas is better timbered than northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin; and when it is remembered that the coal will supply fuel and the hedge and stone, fencing and building material, no fears need be entertained on account of the scarcity of timber. It would be difficult to find a point anywhere more than 4 miles from wood.

THE SOIL AND CLIMATE OF KANSAS are adapted to most of the grains, grasses and fruits raised in the north. Winter wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes and all common garden products, pumpkins, squashes, melons have been tried and succeeded admirably. Hemp and tobacco may be profitably cultivated and the new Chinese sugar cane will probably be at home here.

Among the fruits may be mentioned apples, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, grapes, currants and strawberries. The choice and tender varieties of these fruits may be grown successfully. The grape culture promises to be a profitable branch of business. The dryness of the atmosphere ripens the fruit and concentrates its juices to the finest flavor.

A few nutritious grass grows everywhere, yielding even on the dry prairies, two tons of hay per acre. Clover, timothy and red-top grass do well where tried. The winters are so short and attended with so little snow that cattle are kept without fodder in many parts of Kansas. To those who wish to raise cattle, horses and sheep for market, the best inducements are here offered.

MARKETS.

Where is your market? is the anxious enquiry of many of our eastern friends, who have not learned that during the early settlement of any new country the home demand created by new comers will very soon absorb every surplus product. The California and Santa Fe routes pass through Kansas and the mighty trade that flows along them will mainly be sustained by her people. This trade requires 400,000 teams of mules, horses and oxen; at least one-third of these must be replaced annually. The government purchases extensive supplies for the western posts, which would naturally be procured in Kansas. The rapid influx of population will take everything that remains. The experience of farmers in other western states which have settled rapidly warrants the expectation of a ready home market at high prices, for everything that the Kansas farmer can raise for years to come.

COST OF OPENING FARMS, LIVING, &c.

This will of course depend on the location in great measure, but a few general facts may be of use. Breaking costs from \$2 50 to \$4 per acre; rails from \$2 to \$3 per hundred; sod fence from 30 to 40 cents rod; stone fence 80 cents to one dollar per rod; hedge set, 32 cents per rod, growing in five years to an efficient fence; timber sells from 25 to 30 dollars per thousand, one-half of which cost is in sawing. Oak, black walnut and cotton-wood are generally used. Brick will be cheap when business is fairly started. Working cattle sell at from 80 to 100 per yoke; horses from 75 to 150 dollars; mules from 100 to 200 dollars per head.

The annexed price current, taken from the Lawrence Herald of Freedom, will enable the reader to judge the price of living, bearing in mind that the present prices are very high.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 31, 1857.

Flour—Superfine, \$4.50 per hundred

Wheat—\$1.50 per bushel.

Corn—50¢ per bushel.

Corn Meal—1.00 "

White Beans—30¢ per bushel

Potatoes—\$1.25 to 1.50 "

Sweet Potatoes—82 "

Green Apples—31.25 to 2 "

Dried Apples—33 "

Crackers—15¢ per bushel.

Fresh Butter—30¢ to 35¢ per lb.

Cheese—20¢ to 25¢ "

Salaries—12¢ "

Brown Sugar—17¢ "

White Sugar—18¢ to 20¢ "

Rice—12¢ "

Teas—75¢ to 81 "

Coffee—10¢ to 20¢ "

Beef—5¢ to 6¢ "

Bacon—11¢ "

Codfish—10¢ to 12¢ "

Mackerel—12¢ to 18¢ "

Tobacco—30¢ to 50¢ "

Manilla Rope—15¢ "

Soap—10¢ "

Candles—Star, 35¢ "

Candles—Stearine, 25¢ "

Tallow—12¢ "

Beeswax—20¢ "

Cotton Baling—15¢ to 20¢ "

Iron—7¢ to 10¢ "

Nails—7¢ to 10¢ "

Castings—9¢ "

Log Chain—12¢ "

Stove Pipe—16¢ "

Sod Irons—10¢ to 12¢ "

Hides—Green, 4¢; dry, 6¢ to 10¢ per lb.

Salt—Sack of 200 lbs, 55¢ to 60¢.

Axes—New England Pattern, \$1.35

Saws—Cross Cut 2 ft foot, 75¢ to 81¢.

Ox Bows—per piece, 25¢.

Socks—per pair, 50¢, in large demand.

Boots—Stogie 2 pair, \$3 to 3.75.

Boots—Fine 2 pair, \$3.75 to 4.50.

Boots—Calf 2 pair, \$4.00 to 5.50.

Sheetings—Brown 2 yard, 10¢ to 12¢.

Sheetings—Bleached 2 yard, 12¢ to 20¢.

Prints—per yard, 9¢ to 15¢.

DeLaines—per yard, 25¢ to 50¢.

Oil—Lard " " 12.25 to 1.50.

Oil—Fish " " 81.60.

Burning Fluid— " 81.25.

Molasses— " 81.

Syrup— " 81.20 to 1.50.

Wood—Hard 2 cord, \$3.

Stone—20 bushel, 30¢.

Hammers—\$7 to 15.

Hammers—per set, \$10 to 25.

Glass—8 to 10 25¢.

Glass—10 to 12 25¢.

Glass—12 to 14 25¢.

Lumber—Per thousand, \$30 to \$35.

Rents are of course high, board from 3 to \$5 per week.

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.

Masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, wagon makers and cabinet makers are in great demand and will find abundant employment and good prices. Every branch of common mechanical labor can be profitably pursued. Masons and carpenters secure from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. Rough stone, or concrete, as it is called, is a favorite building material, and every man who can lay stone will find constant work.

Grist and saw-mills and machine shops are greatly needed, and would be excellent investments.

There is only one flouring mill in Kansas. Factories and tanneries would pay well. Tradesmen will find Kansas a profitable field for adventure. The business is cash with few risks. The fruit and nursery business in all its branches will yield sure returns.

THE FERTILE LANDS OF KANSAS, the sooner you start after navigation opens the better. If you go in March or April, you can secure a claim—break some portion of it and get in a few acres of corn, beans and potatoes. Planting commences about the 15th of April, and may be continued until the 1st of May. Corn planted on the soil yields from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre, or about half its yield on old land. Any farmer of ordinary capacity, having his team and tools and being on the ground by the first of April he will be able to raise food enough to keep his family through the winter, till another harvest. The land is ready for the plow in March, and continues so till the first of December. The ground may be worked for all agricultural purposes during nine months of the year.

The Missouri river is always open as early as the first of March, and affords a cheap, comfortable and easy transit to Kansas.

WHAT TO TAKE.

This will depend